

Demolition Code

from the

GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT

Revised to January 1, 2009

CHAPTER 541: BUILDING, FIRE AND DEMOLITION CODES. FIRE MARSHALS AND FIRE HAZARDS. SAFETY OF PUBLIC AND OTHER STRUCTURES.

Sec. 29-401. (Formerly Sec. 19-403b). Regulations. The Commissioner of Public Safety shall adopt such regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 as may be necessary for the administration of this part, including but not necessarily limited to, working definitions of such terms as "demolition", "building", "structure" and the like. Such regulations shall be designed for, and limited to, the carrying into effect of the intent and purpose of this part for public safety.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 2; P.A. 79-222, S. 2; P.A. 82-451, S. 2, 9.)

History: P.A. 79-222 made commissioner of public safety rather than commission primarily responsible for regulations, relegating commission to advisory role; P.A. 82-451 deleted reference to commission on demolition's advisory role in adoption of regulations and specified that regulations must be in accordance with Ch. 54; Sec. 19-403b transferred to Sec. 29-401 in 1983.

Sec. 29-402. (Formerly Sec. 19-403c). Certificate of registration for demolition business:
Application, fees, refusal or revocation. Definition of "registration". Exemptions. (a) No person shall engage in the business of demolition of buildings without a certificate of registration obtained from the Department of Public Safety. An applicant for initial registration shall file an application with the Department of Public Safety, furnish evidence of expertise and financial responsibility and pay a fee of three hundred fifty dollars for a class B certificate and seven hundred fifty dollars for a class A certificate. Each certificate shall be valid for twelve months from date of issuance and shall be renewable on application of the registrant upon payment of an annual fee of two hundred dollars for a class B certificate and six hundred dollars for a class A certificate. The department may refuse to issue any such certificate for cause, and may revoke or refuse to renew any such certificate for failure to carry out and conform to the provisions of this part or to any regulations adopted hereunder, or for any violation of title 22a. No person shall be refused a certificate or a renewal thereof, and no certificate shall be revoked, without an opportunity for a hearing conducted by the Department of Public Safety.

(b) As used in this part, the term "registration" includes the whole or part of any permit which the Department of Public Safety issues under authority of the general statutes and which (1) requires persons to place their names on a list maintained by the department before they can engage in the business of demolition of buildings, (2) does not require a person to demonstrate competence by examination or other means, and (3) may be revoked or suspended by the department for cause.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) a person who is engaged in the disassembling, transportation and reconstruction of historic buildings for historical purposes or in the demolition of farm

buildings or in the renovation, alteration or reconstruction of a single-family residence, (2) the removal of underground petroleum storage tanks, (3) the burning of a building or structure as part of an organized fire department training exercise, or (4) the demolition of a single-family residence or outbuilding by an owner of such structure if it does not exceed a height of thirty feet, provided (A) the owner shall be present on site while such demolition work is in progress and shall be held personally liable for any injury to individuals or damage to public or private property caused by such demolition, and (B) such demolition shall be permitted only with respect to buildings which have clearance from other structures, roads or highways equal to or greater than the height of the structure subject to demolition. The local building official may require additional clearance when deemed necessary for safety.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 3; P.A. 73-491; P.A. 77-177, S. 1; P.A. 78-288, S. 1; P.A. 80-297, S. 4, 20; P.A. 82-451, S. 3, 9; P.A. 87-263, S. 1; P.A. 92-249, S. 6; May Sp. Sess. P.A. 92-6, S. 68, 117; P.A. 04-150, S. 6; P.A. 05-288, S. 197; June Sp. Sess. P.A. 07-1, S. 153.)

History: P.A. 73-491 required application for license to be filed with commission on demolition and set fees for Class A and B licenses; P.A. 77-177 exempted persons engaged in disassembling, transportation and reassembly of historical building for historical purposes from provisions; P.A. 78-288 exempted persons engaged in farm building demolition or in renovation, alteration or reconstruction of single-family residences; P.A. 80-297 increased fee for Class A license from \$300 to \$500 and for Class B license from \$100 to \$200; P.A. 82-451 transferred powers of state commission on demolition to department of public safety, changed "license" to "certificate of registration" and defined "registration" in new Subsec. (b); Sec. 19-403c transferred to Sec. 29-402 in 1983; P.A. 87-263 amended Subsec. (a) to require applicants for initial registration to furnish evidence of expertise and financial responsibility, and to delete the exemption, and added Subsec. (c), restating and expanding the exemption formerly in Subsec. (a); P.A. 92-249 added violations of title 22a as grounds for revocation of certificates under this section; May Sp. Sess. P.A. 92-6 amended Subsec. (a) to increase the fee for class B certificate from \$200 to \$300 and from \$100 to \$200 for a renewal and for class A certificate from \$500 to \$750 and from \$300 to \$600 for a renewal; P.A. 04-150 amended Subsec. (c) to add new Subdivs. (2) and (3) exempting the removal of underground petroleum storage tanks and the burning of a building or structure as part of an organized fire department training exercise and to redesignate existing Subdiv. (2) as Subdiv. (4); P.A. 05-288 made technical changes in Subsec. (c), effective July 13, 2005; June Sp. Sess. P.A. 07-1 increased fee for class B certificate from \$300 to \$350 in Subsec. (a) and made a technical change in Subsec. (b), effective July 1, 2007.

Sec. 29-403. (Formerly Sec. 19-403d). Appeal from decision of department. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Department of Public Safety refusing to grant or renew or revoking any such certificate of registration may appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183. Such appeal shall be privileged in assignment for trial.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 4; P.A. 76-436, S. 392, 681; P.A. 77-603, S. 53, 125; P.A. 82-451, S. 4, 9.)

History: P.A. 76-436 replaced court of common pleas with superior court and added reference to judicial districts, effective July 1, 1978; P.A. 77-603 replaced previous provisions with statement that appeals be made in accordance with Sec. 4-183 but retained provision re privileged assignment for trial; P.A. 82-451 changed "commission", i.e. commission on demolition, to "department of public safety" and "license" to "certificate of registration"; Sec. 19-403d transferred to Sec. 29-403 in 1983.

Sec. 29-404. (Formerly Sec. 19-403e). Local building official to administer State Demolition Code. The local building official shall administer sections 29-406 to 29-413, inclusive. Each such official shall have experience in building demolition, construction or structural engineering, shall be generally informed on demolition practices and requirements and on the equipment necessary for the safety of persons engaged in demolition and the public and shall have a thorough knowledge of statutes and regulations of the department concerning demolition. Such official shall pass upon any question relative to the manner of demolition or materials or equipment to be used in the demolition of buildings or structures.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 5; P.A. 73-595, S. 1; P.A. 87-263, S. 2.)

History: P.A. 73-595 included cities and boroughs and added provision re appointed officers serving

cities within towns; Sec. 19-403e transferred to Sec. 29-404 in 1983; P.A. 87-263 required local building officials to administer state demolition code and have experience in construction or structural engineering and thorough knowledge of statutes and regulations concerning demolition and deleted provision specifying town-appointed officer as administrating officer for city within the town unless city appoints its own officer.

Cited. 211 C. 690.

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-405. (Formerly Sec. 19-403f). Appeal from decision of local building official. Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of a building official may, within ten days of such order or decision, appeal therefrom to the superior court for the judicial district wherein such person resides, and such appeal shall be a privileged matter to be heard by the court as soon after the return day as is practicable.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 6; P.A. 76-436, S. 393, 681; P.A. 77-452, S. 12, 72; P.A. 78-280, S. 1, 127; P.A. 87-263, S. 3.)

History: P.A. 76-436 replaced court of common pleas with superior court, effective July 1, 1978; P.A. 77-452 added reference to judicial districts; P.A. 78-280 deleted reference to counties; Sec. 19-403f transferred to Sec. 29-405 in 1983; P.A. 87-263 substituted "building official" for "administrative officer".

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-406. (Formerly Sec. 19-403g). Permit for demolition of particular structure. Exemption. Waiting period. (a) No person shall demolish any building, structure or part thereof without obtaining a permit for the particular demolition undertaking from the building official of the town, city or borough wherein such building or part thereof is located. No person shall be eligible to receive a permit under this section unless he furnishes to the building official written evidence (1) of financial responsibility in the form of a certificate of insurance specifying demolition purposes and providing liability coverage for bodily injury of at least one hundred thousand dollars per person with an aggregate of at least three hundred thousand dollars, and for property damage of at least fifty thousand dollars per accident with an aggregate of at least one hundred thousand dollars; each such certificate shall provide that the town or city and its agents shall be saved harmless from any claim or claims arising out of the negligence of the applicant or his agents or employees in the course of the demolition operations; (2) in the form of a certificate of notice executed by all public utilities having service connections within the premises proposed to be demolished, stating that such utilities have severed such connections and service; and (3) that he is the holder of a current valid certificate of registration issued under the provisions of section 29-402, except in the case of (A) a person who is engaged in the disassembling, transportation and reconstruction of historic buildings for historical purposes or who is engaged in the demolition of farm buildings or in the renovation, alteration or reconstruction of a single-family residence, or (B) an owner who is engaged in the demolition of a single-family residence or outbuilding, as provided in subsection (c) of section 29-402. No permit shall be issued under this section unless signed by the owner and the demolition contractor. Each such permit shall contain a printed intention on the part of the signers to comply with the provisions of this part.

(b) In addition to the powers granted pursuant to this part, any town, city or borough may, by ordinance, impose a waiting period of not more than one hundred eighty days before granting any permit for the demolition of any building or structure or any part thereof.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 7, 8; P.A. 73-595, S. 2; P.A. 77-177, S. 2; P.A. 78-288, S. 2; P.A. 82-451, S. 5, 9; P.A. 83-187, S. 1; P.A. 87-263, S. 4; P.A. 95-8; P.A. 07-26, S. 1.)

History: P.A. 73-595 made provisions applicable to cities and boroughs in addition to towns; P.A. 77-177 added exception in Subdiv. (3) for persons engaged in disassembly, transportation and reassembly of historic buildings for historical purposes; P.A. 78-288 extended exception in Subdiv. (3) to include persons engaged in farm building demolition or in renovation, alteration or reconstruction of single-family residences; P.A. 82-451 changed "license" to "certificate of registration"; Sec. 19-403g transferred to Sec. 29-406 in 1983; P.A. 83-187 added Subsec. (b) allowing municipalities to impose a waiting period of not

more than 90 days; P.A. 87-263 amended Subsec. (a), substituting "building official" for "administrative officer"; required in Subdiv. (2), written evidence in the form of a certificate of notice executed by public utilities, and added an exemption in Subpara. (B) for owners engaged in the demolition of single-family residences or outbuildings; P.A. 95-8 amended Subsec. (a)(3)(A) to delete reference to "demolition" of single-family residences; P.A. 07-26 made a technical change in Subsec. (a) and amended Subsec. (b) to increase maximum waiting period from 90 to 180 days.

Sec. 29-407. (Formerly Sec. 19-403h). Notice to adjoining property owners. No person shall commence any demolition operation unless he first notifies each adjoining property owner by registered or certified mail at such owner's last address according to the records of the assessor of the city, town or borough in which such demolition operation is planned.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 9; P.A. 73-595, S. 3.)

History: P.A. 73-595 replaced "town assessor" with "assessor of the city, town or borough in which such demolition is planned"; Sec. 19-403h transferred to Sec. 29-407 in 1983.

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-408. (Formerly Sec. 19-403i). Safety measures to be provided. Fence. (a) No person shall remove or demolish any building or structure or part thereof without providing adequate safety measures for all workmen and suitable protections for the public.

(b) No person shall demolish any building or structure, without causing to be erected and maintained, for the duration of the demolition operations, a fence or barricade meeting the requirements of this section. Each such fence or barricade shall be adequate for safety; shall be not less than eight feet high; shall extend along the street line for the entire length of the building or structure facing on the street, with each end returning back to the building line, and shall be solid for its entire length, except for such openings, provided with sliding doors swinging inward, as may be necessary for the proper prosecution of the work. The building official may waive the requirements of this subsection, or may make such further requirements as he deems necessary for the protection of the public, the adjoining properties or any personality of such owners and its use.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 10, 11; P.A. 87-263, S. 5.)

History: Sec. 19-403i transferred to Sec. 29-408 in 1983; P.A. 87-263 amended Subsec. (b), substituting "building official" for "administrative officer".

Cited. 243 C. 66.

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-409. (Formerly Sec. 19-403j). Sidewalk shed requirements. No person shall demolish any building or structure or part thereof, when such building, structure or part is within six feet of a street line, or is twelve feet or more in height, or is within six feet of an area which the owner or lessee provides and invites the public to use as it would a public way, or when the distance between such street line or area and such building, structure or part is more than six feet but less than one-half the total height of the object to be demolished, without causing to be erected and maintained a sidewalk shed meeting the requirements of this section. Such shed shall: (1) Extend for the full length of the building on all street fronts; (2) exist for the duration of the demolition operations; (3) be not less than four feet wide and six feet eight inches high in the clear; (4) be watertight, and (5) be adequately lighted for pedestrian traffic. When the roof of any such shed is used for the storage of material or for the performance of work of any kind, adequate railings, not less than three feet high, and solid toe boards, not less than six inches high, shall be affixed along the open sides and ends of such roofs. The roofs of such sheds shall be of sufficient strength and stability safely to sustain the weight of materials that may be placed thereon and the shocks incidental to the handling, preparation for use, trucking or delivery of materials. The requirements of this section, as they relate to street lines, shall not apply in any case in which all such streets are officially closed to pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The building official may waive any of the requirements of this section, if the object to be

demolished is more than forty feet from any street line or area used as a public way and its demolition is accomplished by the removal of one story at a time.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 12; P.A. 87-263, S. 6.)

History: Sec. 19-403j transferred to Sec. 29-409 in 1983; P.A. 87-263 substituted "building official" for "administrative officer".

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-410. (Formerly Sec. 19-403k). Excavation of sidewalk area. No person shall excavate the area occupied by a sidewalk or temporary walkway in use, unless such area is provided with a walkway capable of supporting not less than one hundred fifty pounds per square foot and unless such walkway is provided with suitable ramps at each end.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 13.)

History: Sec. 19-403k transferred to Sec. 29-410 in 1983.

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-411. (Formerly Sec. 19-403l). Restrictions on demolition procedures. No person shall use demolition procedures which involve hazard or risk to the general public or unnecessary danger to the workmen, and no person shall use demolition procedures not in accord with good practice.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 14.)

History: Sec. 19-403l transferred to Sec. 29-411 in 1983.

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-412. (Formerly Sec. 19-403m). Accumulated materials. No person shall demolish any structure or building without making suitable provision for the disposal of all accumulated materials. No person shall overload any part of the protective structures erected during the demolition operations by storage, materials or debris to an extent beyond the live load capacity. No person shall, during demolition operations, allow materials to accumulate which would, by their nature, upon removal, cause an excessive amount of dust, dirt or debris in the air, without suitably wetting down such accumulations with water, dehydrated lime or some similar agent.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 15.)

History: Sec. 19-403m transferred to Sec. 29-412 in 1983.

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-413. (Formerly Sec. 19-403n). Basements and cellars. No person shall allow any basement, cellar, hole or the like to remain uncovered or opened as a result of the demolition of any building, structure or part thereof. Each person who, in a demolition operation, uncovers or opens such a basement, cellar, hole or the like shall fill the same to grade and remove all excess materials, rubbish and debris from the premises. If a new building, structure or part thereof is to be erected on the site of such demolished premises, the building official may waive any of the provisions of this section.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 16; P.A. 87-263, S. 7.)

History: Sec. 19-403n transferred to Sec. 29-413 in 1983; P.A. 87-263 substituted "building official" for "administrative officer".

Cited. 18 CA 40.

Sec. 29-414. (Formerly Sec. 19-403o). Penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this part shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 17.)

History: Sec. 19-403o transferred to Sec. 29-414 in 1983.

Sec. 29-415. (Formerly Sec. 19-403p). Public service company exceptions. The provisions of this part shall not apply to the structures, such as distribution and transmission poles, towers and fixtures, steam plant, gas plant, gas tank or holder, water tank or electric substation, of any public service company as defined in section 16-1 whose operations are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Utility Control.

(February, 1965, P.A. 551, S. 19; P.A. 75-486, S. 48, 69; P.A. 77-614, S. 162, 610; P.A. 80-482, S. 172, 348.)

History: P.A. 75-486 replaced public utilities commission with public utilities control authority; P.A. 77-614 replaced public utilities control authority with division of public utility control within the department of business regulation, effective January 1, 1979; P.A. 80-482 made division of public utility control an independent department and deleted reference to abolished department of business regulation; Sec. 19-403p transferred to Sec. 29-415 in 1983.

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Section 1: The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies are amended by adding Sections 29-401-1 to 29-401-5, inclusive, as follows:

Sec. 29-401-1. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall have these meanings:

- (a) "Application" means formal written request for a certificate of registration.
- (b) "Building" means any structure built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind.
- (c) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety or his designee.
- (d) "Demolition" means any wrecking activity directed to the disassembling, dismantling, dismembering and/or razing of any structure or part thereof not exempt under the provisions of section 29-402 of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (e) "Person" means an individual, a corporation or a partnership.
- (f) "Structure" means an assembly of materials above or below ground level forming a construction for occupancy or use including, but not limited to, buildings, stadiums, platforms,

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radio towers, storage tanks, towers, trestles, piers, wharves, sheds, coal bins, bridges, boilers, shelters, and display signs. The term structure shall include a structure, or any part or parts thereof.

Sec. 29-401-2. Application and fees.

- (a) Applications shall be submitted to the demolition unit of the department of public safety on forms provided by the department of public safety.
- (b) Initial applications shall be accompanied by a fee of seven hundred fifty dollars for a Class A certificate and, in the case of Class B certificate, the fee shall be three hundred dollars. Annual renewal applications shall be accompanied by a fee of six hundred dollars in the case of a Class A certificate and in the case of a Class B certificate the fee shall be two hundred dollars. Renewal applications shall not be accepted after thirty days next following the expiration date of the certificate.
- (c) Applications received without the required fees shall be returned to the applicant without further processing by the department.
- (d) In the event that the person requesting the certificate is a partnership or corporation, a partnership authorization or a corporate resolution, as appropriate, authorizing the request for a certificate shall accompany the application.
- (e) In the instance of a corporate or partnership request for a Class A certificate, no application shall be accepted unless at least one of the active officers or active partners or full-time employees of the corporation sets forth sufficient knowledge

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and experience to be considered an expert in the field of demolition in the opinion of the commissioner. Such expert shall have not less than five years supervisory experience in the field of demolition for a Class A certificate to be issued to the applicant. In the event that a Class B certificate is requested, then the expert must furnish proof that he has been engaged in the demolition business in a supervisory capacity for at least three years. The knowledge and experience of the proposed expert shall be set forth in the application.

- (f) In the event a certificate is requested in the name of an individual, then that person must present satisfactory proof that he has been engaged in the demolition field in a supervisory capacity for at least five years for a Class A certificate or three years in the case of a Class B certificate. The knowledge and experience of such person shall be set forth in the application.

Sec. 29-401-3.

Certificates of registration.

- (a) Certificates shall be of two types, Class A and Class B. A Class A certificate shall be required for the demolition of any structure or part thereof which exceeds two and one-half stories in height or thirty-five feet in height. A Class B certificate shall be required for the demolition of any structure two and one-half stories or less in height or less than thirty-five feet in height. A person holding a Class A certificate shall also be permitted to perform such work as that permitted by the holder of a Class B certificate.
- (b) All persons who obtain a demolition certificate shall be responsible for the performance of their servants and/or

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agents engaging in the demolition activity.

- (c) There shall be no subcontracting of demolition operations unless the subcontractor possesses a proper demolition certificate.
- (d) The business of demolition shall be carried on or executed only by the person, corporation, or partnership to whom the certificate for such demolition has been issued and no persons, corporations or partnerships shall conduct or carry on a demolition operation under a demolition certificate issued to some other person. In the instance of a corporation or partnership certificate, at least one of the officers or active partners or full time employees must have sufficient knowledge and experience to be considered an expert in the field of demolition in the opinion of the commissioner. The commissioner shall be notified immediately when such expert is no longer a member of or employed by the certificate holder.
- (e) In the event the certificate is requested in the name of an individual, then that person must show sufficient knowledge and experience to be considered an expert in the field of demolition.
- (f) The commissioner shall not issue a certificate until he finds:
 - (b) That the applicant has the necessary experience for the type of certificate requested.
 - (c) That the credit report and financial statements of the applicant show that the applicant is financially able to engage in the demolition business for which the certificate is requested.
 - (d) That the applicant as well as all partners of a partnership and all officers and directors of a corporation possess a reputation for honesty, integrity, and good character. In considering such

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reputation, the commissioner may take into account the information contained in the letters of recommendation submitted by the applicant and other statements submitted to or obtained by the commissioner.

Sec. 29-401-4. Revocation of the certificate.

- (b) Any certificate issued pursuant to these regulations may be revoked by the commissioner after notice and opportunity for a hearing if:
- (c) The certificate was fraudulently obtained or erroneously issued.
- (d) The holder of the certificate, any partner of a partnership or officer or director of a corporation, or that individual providing the technical expertise has violated any of the provisions of the regulations of the department of public safety, the department of environmental protection, or any local, state or federal rule or regulation concerning demolition, health, demolition, waste disposal or if the same person failed to comply with any directive of a local municipality authorized to issue specific demolition permits.
- (e) The holder of the certificate failed to carry out and conform to the provisions of Part IV of Chapter 541 of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (b) The commissioner may refuse to issue any certificate or renewal thereof for cause as set forth in section 29-402 of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (c) The revocation of a certificate shall automatically revoke any demolition permit issued by any local municipality.

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Sec. 29-401-5. Administration of the state demolition code.

The local building official shall administer the state demolition code as set forth in sections 29-406 to 29-413, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Section 2: Sections 19-403b-1 to 19-403-11, inclusive, of the regulations of Connecticut State Agencies are repealed.

Statement of Purpose: To provide for the safety of the public by adopting more up to date demolition regulations.

CHAPTER 33

SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 3301 GENERAL

3301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern safety during construction and the protection of adjacent public and private properties.

3301.2 Storage and placement. Construction equipment and materials shall be stored and placed so as not to endanger the public, the workers or adjoining property for the duration of the construction project.

SECTION 3302 CONSTRUCTION SAFEGUARDS

3302.1 Remodeling and additions. Required exits, existing structural elements, fire protection devices and sanitary safeguards shall be maintained at all times during remodeling, alterations, repairs or additions to any building or structure.

Exceptions:

1. When such required elements or devices are being remodeled, altered or repaired, adequate substitute provisions shall be made.
2. When the existing building is not occupied.

3302.2 Manner of removal. Waste materials shall be removed in a manner which prevents injury or damage to persons, adjoining properties and public rights-of-way.

SECTION 3303 DEMOLITION

3303.1 Construction documents. Construction documents and a schedule for demolition must be submitted when required by the building official. Where such information is required, no work shall be done until such construction documents or schedule, or both, are approved.

3303.2 Pedestrian protection. The work of demolishing any building shall not be commenced until pedestrian protection is in place as required by this chapter.

3303.3 Means of egress. A party wall balcony or horizontal exit shall not be destroyed unless and until a substitute means of egress has been provided and approved.

3303.4 Vacant lot. Where a structure has been demolished or removed, the vacant lot shall be filled and maintained to the existing grade or in accordance with the ordinances of the jurisdiction having authority.

3303.5 Water accumulation. Provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of water or damage to any foundations on the premises or the adjoining property.

3303.6 Utility connections. Service utility connections shall be discontinued and capped in accordance with the approved rules and the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.

(Add⁰⁹) **3303.7 Demolition of structures.** The demolition of structures shall be conducted in accordance with the State Demolition Code as found in chapter 541 of the Connecticut General Statutes and with Chapter 33 of this code.

SECTION 3304 SITE WORK

3304.1 Excavation and fill. Excavation and fill for buildings and structures shall be constructed or protected so as not to endanger life or property. Stumps and roots shall be removed from the soil to a depth of at least 12 inches (305 mm) below the surface of the ground in the area to be occupied by the building. Wood forms which have been used in placing concrete, if within the ground or between foundation sills and the ground, shall be removed before a building is occupied or used for any purpose. Before completion, loose or casual wood shall be removed from direct contact with the ground under the building.

3304.1.1 Slope limits. Slopes for permanent fill shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope). Cut slopes for permanent excavations shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope). Deviation from the foregoing limitations for cut slopes shall be permitted only upon the presentation of a soil investigation report acceptable to the building official.

3304.1.2 Surcharge. No fill or other surcharge loads shall be placed adjacent to any building or structure unless such building or structure is capable of withstanding the additional loads caused by the fill or surcharge. Existing footings or foundations which can be affected by any excavation shall be underpinned adequately or otherwise protected against settlement and shall be protected against later movement.

3304.1.3 Footings on adjacent slopes. For footings on adjacent slopes, see Chapter 18.

3304.1.4 Fill supporting foundations. Fill to be used to support the foundations of any building or structure shall comply with Section 1803.5. Special inspections of compacted fill shall be in accordance with Section 1704.7.

SECTION 3305 SANITARY

3305.1 Facilities required. Sanitary facilities shall be provided during construction, remodeling or demolition activities in accordance with the *International Plumbing Code*.

SECTION 3306 PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS

3306.1 Protection required. Pedestrians shall be protected during construction, remodeling and demolition activities as required by this chapter and Table 3306.1. Signs shall be provided to direct pedestrian traffic.

3306.2 Walkways. A walkway shall be provided for pedestrian travel in front of every construction and demolition site unless the authority having jurisdiction authorizes the sidewalk to be fenced or closed. Walkways shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the pedestrian traffic, but in no case shall they be less than 4 feet (1219 mm) in width. Walkways shall be provided with a durable walking surface. Walkways shall be accessible in accordance with Chapter 11 and shall be designed to support all imposed loads and in no case shall the design live load be less than 150 pounds per square foot (psf) (7.2 kN/m²).

3306.3 Directional barricades. Pedestrian traffic shall be protected by a directional barricade where the walkway extends into the street. The directional barricade shall be of sufficient size and construction to direct vehicular traffic away from the pedestrian path.

3306.4 Construction railings. Construction railings shall be at least 42 inches (1067 mm) in height and shall be sufficient to direct pedestrians around construction areas.

3306.5 Barriers. Barriers shall be a minimum of 8 feet (2438 mm) in height and shall be placed on the side of the walkway nearest the construction. Barriers shall extend the entire length of the construction site. Openings in such barriers shall be protected by doors which are normally kept closed.

3306.6 Barrier design. Barriers shall be designed to resist loads required in Chapter 16 unless constructed as follows:

1. Barriers shall be provided with 2-inch by 4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) top and bottom plates.
2. The barrier material shall be a minimum of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (19.1 mm) boards or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (6.4 mm) wood structural use panels.
3. Wood structural use panels shall be bonded with an adhesive identical to that for exterior wood structural use panels.
4. Wood structural use panels $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6.4 mm) or $\frac{5}{16}$ inch (23.8 mm) in thickness shall have studs spaced not more than 2 feet (610 mm) on center (o.c.).

5. Wood structural use panels $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9.5 mm) or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm) in thickness shall have studs spaced not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) o.c., provided a 2-inch by 4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) stiffener is placed horizontally at midheight where the stud spacing exceeds 2 feet (610 mm) o.c.

6. Wood structural use panels $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (15.9 mm) or thicker shall not span over 8 feet (2438 mm).

3306.7 Covered walkways. Covered walkways shall have a minimum clear height of 8 feet (2438 mm) as measured from the floor surface to the canopy overhead. Adequate lighting shall be provided at all times. Covered walkways shall be designed to support all imposed loads. In no case shall the design live load be less than 150 psf (7.2 kN/m²) for the entire structure.

Exception: Roofs and supporting structures of covered walkways for new, light-frame construction not exceeding two stories in height are permitted to be designed for a live load of 75 psf (3.6 kN/m²) or the loads imposed on them, whichever is greater. In lieu of such designs, the roof and supporting structure of a covered walkway are permitted to be constructed as follows:

1. Footings shall be continuous 2-inch by 6-inch (51 mm by 152 mm) members.
2. Posts not less than 4 inches by 6 inches (102 mm by 152 mm) shall be provided on both sides of the roof and spaced not more than 12 feet (3658 mm) o.c.
3. Stringers not less than 4 inches by 12 inches (102 mm by 305 mm) shall be placed on edge upon the posts.
4. Joists resting on the stringers shall be at least 2 inches by 8 inches (51 mm by 203 mm) and shall be spaced not more than 2 feet (610 mm) o.c.
5. The deck shall be planks at least 2 inches (51 mm) thick or wood structural panels with an exterior exposure durability classification at least $\frac{23}{32}$ inch (18.3 mm) thick nailed to the joists.
6. Each post shall be knee braced to joists and stringers by 2-inch by 4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) minimum members 4 feet (1219 mm) long.
7. A 2-inch by 4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) minimum curb shall be set on edge along the outside edge of the deck.

TABLE 3306.1
PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS

HEIGHT OF CONSTRUCTION	DISTANCE FROM CONSTRUCTION TO LOT LINE	TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED
8 feet or less	Less than 5 feet	Construction railings
	5 feet or more	None
More than 8 feet	Less than 5 feet	Barrier and covered walkway
	5 feet or more, but not more than one-fourth the height of construction	Barrier and covered walkway
	5 feet or more, but between one-fourth and one-half the height of construction	Barrier
	5 feet or more, but exceeding one-half the height of construction	None

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

3306.8 Repair, maintenance and removal. Pedestrian protection required by this chapter shall be maintained in place and kept in good order for the entire length of time pedestrians may be endangered. The owner or the owner's agent, upon the completion of the construction activity, shall immediately remove walkways, debris and other obstructions and leave such public property in as good a condition as it was before such work was commenced.

3306.9 Adjacent to excavations. Every excavation on a site located 5 feet (1524 mm) or less from the street lot line shall be enclosed with a barrier not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high. Where located more than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the street lot line, a barrier shall be erected when required by the building official. Barriers shall be of adequate strength to resist wind pressure as specified in Chapter 16.

SECTION 3307 PROTECTION OF ADJOINING PROPERTY

3307.1 Protection required. Adjoining public and private property shall be protected from damage during construction, remodeling and demolition work. Protection must be provided for footings, foundations, party walls, chimneys, skylights and roofs. Provisions shall be made to control water runoff and erosion during construction or demolition activities. The person making or causing an excavation to be made shall provide written notice to the owners of adjoining buildings advising them that the excavation is to be made and that the adjoining buildings should be protected. Said notification shall be delivered not less than 10 days prior to the scheduled starting date of the excavation.

SECTION 3308 TEMPORARY USE OF STREETS, ALLEYS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY

3308.1 Storage and handling of materials. The temporary use of streets or public property for the storage or handling of materials or of equipment required for construction or demolition, and the protection provided to the public shall comply with the provisions of the authority having jurisdiction and this chapter.

3308.1.1 Obstructions. Construction materials and equipment shall not be placed or stored so as to obstruct access to fire hydrants, standpipes, fire or police alarm boxes, catch basins or manholes, nor shall such material or equipment be located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of a street intersection, or placed so as to obstruct normal observations of traffic signals or to hinder the use of public transit loading platforms.

3308.2 Utility fixtures. Building materials, fences, sheds or any obstruction of any kind shall not be placed so as to obstruct free approach to any fire hydrant, fire department connection, utility pole, manhole, fire alarm box or catch basin, or so as to interfere with the passage of water in the gutter. Protection against damage shall be provided to such utility fixtures during the progress of the work, but sight of them shall not be obstructed.

SECTION 3309 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

[F] 3309.1 Where required. All structures under construction, alteration or demolition shall be provided with not less than one approved portable fire extinguisher in accordance with Section 906 and sized for not less than ordinary hazard as follows:

1. At each stairway on all floor levels where combustible materials have accumulated.
2. In every storage and construction shed.
3. Additional portable fire extinguishers shall be provided where special hazards exist, such as the storage and use of flammable and combustible liquids.

3309.2 Fire hazards. The provisions of this code and the *International Fire Code* shall be strictly observed to safeguard against all fire hazards attendant upon construction operations.

SECTION 3310 EXITS

3310.1 Stairways required. Where a building has been constructed to a height greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm) or four stories, or where an existing building exceeding 50 feet (15 240 mm) in height is altered, at least one temporary lighted stairway shall be provided unless one or more of the permanent stairways are erected as the construction progresses.

3310.2 Maintenance of exits. Required means of egress shall be maintained at all times during construction, demolition, remodeling or alterations and additions to any building.

Exception: Approved temporary means of egress systems and facilities.

[F] SECTION 3311 STANDPIPES

3311.1 Where required. Buildings four stories or more in height shall be provided with not less than one standpipe for use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed where the progress of construction is not more than 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs. Such standpipes shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.

3311.2 Buildings being demolished. Where a building is being demolished and a standpipe exists within such a building, such standpipe shall be maintained in an operable condition so as to be available for use by the fire department. Such standpipe shall be demolished with the building but shall not be demolished more than one floor below the floor being demolished.

3311.3 Detailed requirements. Standpipes shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9.

Exception: Standpipes shall be either temporary or permanent in nature, and with or without a water supply, provided that such standpipes conform to the requirements of Section 905 as to capacity, outlets and materials.

SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

3311.4 Water supply. Water supply for fire protection, either temporary or permanent, shall be made available as soon as combustible material accumulates.

[F] SECTION 3312 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

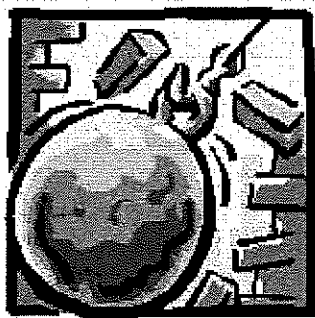
3312.1 Completion before occupancy. In buildings where an automatic sprinkler system is required by this code, it shall be unlawful to occupy any portion of a building or structure until the automatic sprinkler system installation has been tested and approved, except as provided in Section 110.3.

3312.2 Operation of valves. Operation of sprinkler control valves shall be permitted only by properly authorized personnel and shall be accompanied by notification of duly designated parties. When the sprinkler protection is being regularly turned off and on to facilitate connection of newly completed segments, the sprinkler control valves shall be checked at the end of each work period to ascertain that protection is in service.

Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection

Renovation & Demolition: Environmental, Health & Safety Requirements You Should Know About

Do you do renovation or demolition work, or hire or oversee those who do?



If so, there are a number of environmental, health, and safety requirements that may apply to you.

Some of the more common and important of these requirements are listed below. Please note that not every possible requirement is listed, and that this information is only intended as a helpful summary.

If you would like more information about the requirements that apply to renovation and demolition, please contact the agencies listed in [Table 1](#) at the bottom of this page.

Asbestos

Asbestos may be present in materials such as pipe, boiler, or tank insulation, plaster, siding, and roofing. Residential structures with 5 or more units, and commercial, industrial, institutional, and public structures must be inspected by an asbestos consultant **before** renovation or demolition is started, to determine if asbestos is present. A notification must be submitted to DPH whenever more than 10 linear or 25 square feet of asbestos will be disturbed. A notice must also be submitted to DPH when any structure is demolished. Consultants and contractors are licensed by DPH. Asbestos is regulated as a "special waste," and cannot be disposed of with regular trash. Asbestos work must be done in accordance with worker protection requirements. [Table 1](#), Key A1, B1, C2, C3, D, & E.

Lead-Based Paint

The EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule: Contractors that perform renovation work that disturbs more than 6 square feet of painted surface per room or more than 20 square feet of exterior painted surface in a pre-1978 house must distribute the EPA "Renovate Right" brochure to the owner and occupants and get written confirmation that the owner and occupants have received it. Employees that perform renovation work must take a 1-day EPA-approved training course to become certified. The firm must make application to EPA to become an EPA certified firm. Renovation work must comply with all lead safe work practices.

Lead abatement activities in dwellings with children under age six and child daycare facilities are subject to CT's Lead Poisoning Prevention & Control Regulations. Authority for these rules is delegated to local health departments. Lead inspectors, consultants and abatement contractors must be licensed by DPH.

The HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule applies to HUD-funded rehabs of pre-1978 housing, and to required maintenance of pre-1978 HUD-assisted (e.g., Section 8) housing. Certified risk assessors and lead inspectors must perform lead inspections, risk assessments, hazard screens, and clearance examinations.

Lead-based paint wastes must be properly characterized to determine whether or not they are hazardous wastes. The removal of any lead paint must be done so as not to violate air or water pollution control requirements.

Worker safety requirements often apply to lead removal work (see separate section below). [Table 1](#), Key A2, B1, D, & E.

Fugitive Dust and Air Emissions

Dust emissions must be controlled (e.g., with water misting) to ensure that they do not cross any property line. Also, if crushing or other processing equipment is going to be used on-site, it may trigger certain air permitting requirements. On-site emissions of silica, nuisance dust or other particulates may pose a safety hazard, and may be subject to certain worker protection requirements. Table 1, Key B8, C2, D, & E.

Wastewaters

Activities like power-washing may generate wastewaters that must be collected and properly disposed. Such wastewaters must either be hauled off-site by a licensed hauler, or treated and discharged to the sanitary sewer (discharge to septic is not allowed). For a sanitary sewage discharge, permission must be obtained from the municipal sewer authority as well as from DEEP under its "Miscellaneous General Permit." In addition, sites with one or more acres of disturbed land are subject to the DEEP's General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters Associated with Construction Activities. Table 1, Key B1 & B7.

Sandblasting and Power-Washing

Sandblasting creates large amounts of dust that may present a safety hazard both to the workers performing the sandblasting, and to any occupants of the structure and neighboring properties. This is particularly a concern if lead-based paint or asbestos is present. Sandblasting activities must be properly contained to prevent fugitive dust emissions. Spent sandblasting grit must be properly disposed of and may be a hazardous waste if lead-based paint is present. Power-washing creates a wastewater that must be collected and properly disposed. Table 1, Key A1, A2, B1, B7, B8, D, & E.

Worker Safety Requirements

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has numerous worker safety requirements that would apply to most companies involved in renovation or demolition. In particular, OSHA requirements address issues such as physical hazards (e.g., fall protection, confined spaces, trenching, use of tools), and chemical exposure hazards (e.g., asbestos, lead-based paint, solvents). Public-sector agencies (e.g., state and local governments) are subject to the similar requirements of CONN-OSHA, a Division of the Connecticut Department of Labor. Table 1, Key D, E.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Construction and demolition waste (or "C&D waste") may include anything from individual architectural components (i.e., doors, windows, siding, etc.) to whole-building demolition debris. C&D waste may be contaminated with asbestos, lead-based paint, or chemical residues and require special disposal (see separate sections on these topics for more information). Uncontaminated C&D waste that is disposed of must be sent to a landfill or volume reduction facility (VRF) that is permitted to take C&D waste. Uncontaminated C&D waste may also be recycled or reused. Many C&D components may be sent to permitted recycling facilities to be made into new products. Clean rock, brick, ceramic, and concrete may be utilized on-site as fill material. However, see the section on fugitive dust and air emissions for requirements that may apply if crushing is required in order to use these materials as fill. Table 1, Key B1 & B5.

Treated Wood

There are a number of types of treated wood, including pressure-treated wood, and wood that has been treated with pentachlorophenol ("penta") or creosote. Pressure-treated wood may contain the toxic metals chromium or arsenic. Penta and creosote are both pesticides whose use has been restricted since 1986. Treated wood may not be buried or burned on-site or processed into mulch, but must instead be sent to a permitted facility for disposal. Wood that has been treated with penta may be classified as a hazardous waste if the concentrations of penta are high enough. Table 1, Key B1 & B5.

Land-Clearing Debris

Land-clearing debris includes items such as trees, stumps, and brush that must be removed as part of site preparation work. Land-clearing debris may not be buried on-site, but must be sent to a recycling or disposal facility that is permitted to take such items. If there is a need for mulch or wood chips at the work site, equipment may be brought in to process the land-clearing debris into the desired form (however, see section on fugitive dust and air emissions for requirements that may apply to such processing). Processing of materials from off-site cannot be conducted without a solid waste permit. Table 1, Key B1 & B5.

Chemical Products

Commercial and industrial sites may have process chemicals, oils, cleaning products, or other chemical products stored inside them. Many of these products may be classified as hazardous waste when disposed, and most others may not be disposed of with regular trash. These materials must be shipped to a permitted disposal facility by a licensed transporter. Residential sites may also contain chemical products (paints, solvents, pesticides, cleaners, etc.). Although household wastes are not subject to hazardous waste requirements, most of these products may not be disposed of with regular trash. However, in many cases, these materials may be disposed of at a local household hazardous waste collection center or one-day collection event (check with your local recycling coordinator for more information on the services available in your area). Table 1, Key B1.

Mercury

Fluorescent lamps, thermostats, mercury switches, manometers, natural gas meters, and other items may contain enough mercury to be classified as a hazardous waste, and may therefore not be disposed of as regular trash. However, fluorescent lamps, thermostats, and other mercury-containing equipment are eligible for management under a special set of hazardous waste requirements known as the Universal Waste Rule. Also, you can go to www.thermostat-recycle.org to find out how to properly dispose of thermostats for free. Table 1, Key B1, B5.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCBs may be found in a number of items, including transformers, capacitors, fluorescent light ballast and other oil-containing equipment, and in certain building materials (i.e., caulking, paint, roofing, flooring, insulation, etc.). PCB-containing items such as these must be managed and disposed of in accordance with special PCB requirements. DEEP has developed a guidance table in conjunction with EPA Region 1 that compares remediation and disposal options for caulking material contaminated with PCBs and associated substrates. Although specific to caulk, the table may generally be applied to other building materials that contain PCBs. In many cases, state and federally-regulated PCB contaminated building materials are found in conjunction with one another. Therefore, characterization of building materials should be consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 761 and EPA guidance. Table 1, Key B1, B2, and C4.

Used Electronics and Batteries

Used electronics and batteries may contain enough lead, mercury, cadmium, or corrosive electrolytes to be classified as hazardous waste. In such cases, they may not be disposed of as regular trash. However, like mercury thermostats, these items are eligible for management under a special set of hazardous waste requirements known as the Universal Waste Rule. Table 1, Key B1, B5.

Contaminated Equipment/Structures/Soil

Commercial and industrial facilities may contain contaminated equipment or structures (e.g. tanks, ductwork, piping, process equipment, wood flooring, etc.). Contaminated soil may also be present, either under the building footprint, or outside it. In some cases, these materials may be classified as

hazardous waste when disposed. In other cases, they may not be hazardous waste, but may still be restricted from reuse or disposal at a solid waste landfill without authorization from DEEP. Table 1, Key B1, B4.

Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment

Such equipment must be removed and disposed of in a way that will prevent the venting of CFCs (e.g., Freon) to the atmosphere. Table 1, Key B1, C1.

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

Commercial and industrial sites often have petroleum USTs that may be subject to certain procedures for registration, removal and abandonment. In cases where such tanks have leaked, the affected area must be cleaned up to specified remediation standards, as determined through confirmation sampling. Residential USTs are not subject to the same rules as commercial and industrial USTs, but should still be properly removed or abandoned, and underlying soils tested to determine if there have been any releases to the environment. Wastes generated from the removal and cleanup of all USTs must be properly tested and disposed of in accordance with solid and/or hazardous waste requirements. Table 1, Key B1, B3.

Site Cleanup Issues

There are a number of soil and groundwater cleanup requirements that may apply. Some industrial and commercial sites are required to be cleaned up under DEEP's Property Transfer Program. Others may be under cleanup orders from DEEP. Table 1, Key B4.

Spills

Any spill of oil or petroleum, chemical liquids or solids, or hazardous waste must be reported immediately by calling the DEEP's 24-hour spill reporting number: (860) 424-3338, or toll-free at 1-866-DEP-SPIL. Table 1, Key B6.

Drinking Water Supplies

There are certain public health requirements relating to:

1. the potable water source at the site (well or public water system),
2. plumbing materials used in renovations (must be free of lead solder),
3. the potential for any cross connections that may contaminate the potable water supply; and,
4. the electrical wiring/components of the water supply system (must meet applicable CT Building Code requirements). Table 1, Key A3.

Other Issues

RADON is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas that is emitted from the bedrock in many parts of Connecticut. Testing should be performed both before **and** after renovation activities to ensure that indoor air is safe. Table 1, Key A1.

MOLD may be produced when building materials are exposed to moisture. The mold spores that are subsequently released may cause irritation and allergic reactions in workers and building occupants. For more info, see the [DPH Indoor Environmental Quality website](#).

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG is a free service you should use prior to excavation to check for underground utilities. Check out their web site at www.cbyd.com, or call toll free at 1-800-922-4455.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION SERVICES has certain rules that apply to renovation and demolition projects and the contractors that perform them. For more information, go to the [Department of Construction Services website](#) and search under the keywords "demolition" and "state building inspector."

TABLE 1: List of Contacts for Additional Information

Agency	Key	Division / Program	Telephone Number / Web Site
CT Dept. of Public Health (DPH)	A1	Environmental Health Section (asbestos and radon)	(860) 509-7367 DPH Asbestos Program DPH Radon Program
	A2	Environmental Lead Unit (lead- based paint)	(860) 509-7299 DPH Lead Poisoning and Prevention Program Renovation Repair and Painting Rule
	A3	Drinking Water Section	(860) 509-7333 DPH Drinking Water
CT Dept. of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)	B1	Waste Engineering & Enforcement Division (solid and hazardous waste)	(860) 424-3023 or Toll Free at (888) 424-4193 DEEP Solid Waste DEEP Hazardous Waste DEEP Mercury DEEP Fluorescent Lamp Recycling Free Thermostat Recycling DEEP Construction Contractors EPA "In Focus" Guidance
	B2	PCB Program	(860) 424-3368 DEEP PCB DEEP PCB Caulk Guidance
	B3	Underground Storage Tank Program	(860) 424-3374 DEEP Underground Storage Tanks
	B4	Remediation Division (site cleanup requirements)	(860) 424-3705 DEEP Site Clean-up
	B5	Recycling Program	(860) 424-3366 DEEP Reduce/Reuse/Recycle
	B6	Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division	(860) 424-3338 or 1-866-DEP-SPIL (emergency) (860) 424-3024 (non-emergency) DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention
	B7	Water Permitting & Enforcement Division (wastewater compliance and permitting)	(860) 424-3018 DEEP Regulating Water DEEP Water Discharge Permits DEEP Stormwater
	B8	Air Engineering and Enforcement Division (air compliance and permitting)	(860) 424-4152 or 424-3702 DEEP Air
U.S.	C1	Stratospheric Protection Division	(800) 296-1996 or (617) 918-1858

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)		(ozone depletion/Freon)	EPA Ozone Depletion/Freon
	C2	Asbestos NESHAPs Program	(617) 918-1328 or (617) 918-1016 EPA Asbestos EPA Region 1 New England Asbestos
	C3	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) Schools Program	(617) 918-1843 or (617) 918-1016 EPA Asbestos in Schools
	C4	PCB Program	(617) 918-1527 or (617) 918-1854 EPA PCB EPA Region 1 New England PCB EPA PCB Caulk Guidance
U.S. Dept. of Labor	D	Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)	Hartford: (860) 240-3152 Bridgeport: (203) 579-5581 Federal OSHA
CT Dept. of Labor	E	Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CONN-OSHA)	(860) 263-6900 State of Connecticut OSHA

Content last updated on October 17, 2013

Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection

Renovation and Demolition - "Red Flag" List

This list has been designed as an aid to local officials involved in renovation and demolition. If you see any of the things listed in the table below, please call the agencies referenced in the right-hand column. The names of the agencies and their telephone numbers are listed in Table 1.

	If You See	Please Call
ASBESTOS	Renovation or demolition of a residential structure with 5 or more units, or an institutional, commercial, or public structure without first having an asbestos inspection performed by someone with the required DPH license.	Table 1, Key A1 or C2
	Failure to file a DPH asbestos abatement notification or demolition notification.	Table 1, Key A1
	Someone providing asbestos consultation or abatement services without a license from CT DPH.	Table 1, Key A1
	Disposal of asbestos-containing material in the regular trash, or abandonment/dumping of asbestos.	Table 1, Key B1
LEAD PAINT	Uncontrolled paint disturbance at pre-1978 dwellings with children under age 6 in residence.	Local Health Dept. Table 1, Key A2
	Someone providing lead paint consultation or abatement services without a certification or license from CT DPH.	Table 1, Key A2
	Disposal of lead-based paint wastes in the regular trash without prior testing, or abandonment/dumping of lead paint wastes.	Table 1, Key B1
	Improperly contained sandblasting of lead-based paint surfaces (e.g., spent grit/paint chips allowed to fall on ground, dust drifting onto adjacent properties).	Local Health Dept. Table 1, Key A2, B1, B8
	Improperly contained power-washing of lead-based paint surfaces (e.g., spent wastewater and paint chips discharging to storm drains or to waterways).	Local Health Dept. Table 1, Key A2, B7
SAFETY / OTHER	Workers being exposed to lead, asbestos or other workplace hazards without adequate controls to prevent injury.	Table 1, Key D (private) Table 1, Key E (public)
	Improper disposal of wastes (e.g., to the ground, in wetlands, etc.).	Table 1, Key B1
	Disposal of hazardous wastes (e.g., chemicals, batteries, fluorescent lights, mercury thermostats, used electronics) with regular trash or construction and demolition waste.	Table 1, Key B1
	Improper management or disposal of PCBs (e.g., lighting ballast, transformers).	Table 1, Key B2

Unregistered, unprotected (e.g., bare steel), leaking, or improperly abandoned USTs.	Table 1, Key B3
Spill of oil or petroleum, chemicals, or hazardous waste.	Table 1, Key B6
Unpermitted wastewater discharges to sewers, streams, storm drains, or septic systems.	Table 1, Key B7
Improper cleanup of polluted soil or groundwater.	Table 1, Key B4
Fugitive dust emissions crossing a property line.	Table 1, Key B8
Freon being vented to the atmosphere.	Table 1, Key C1
Water Supplies: (1) Use of solder that contains lead in excess of .2%. (2) Cross connection of potable water supply evident.	Local Health Dept. Table 1, Key A3

About the "Red Flag" List

This "Red Flag" List does not include all the requirements that apply to renovation and demolition. A brief summary of some of the more important issues relating to renovation and demolition are provided below. For more information on the programs and requirements that apply to these activities, please see Renovation and Demolition: Environmental, Health and Safety Requirements You Should Know About, or call the agencies listed in Table 1.

ASBESTOS can be present in many kinds of building materials, including duct, pipe, boiler, and tank insulation, floor tile, plaster, siding, and roofing. The improper removal or disposal of asbestos can expose construction workers, residents, and others to asbestos, and result in serious illness or injury (sometimes years after the exposure).

LEAD-BASED PAINT is found in many pre-1978 houses (use of lead in paint was banned in 1977). Lead-based paint can be found on interior and exterior surfaces, windows, doors, and trim. Lead-based paint can also be found on almost any material, including wood, metal, vinyl, plaster, and others. The improper removal or disposal of lead-based paint can expose workers, residents, and others, and result in serious illness, especially to children under the age of six.

SAFETY ISSUES at work sites can include physical hazards (e.g., fall protection, confined spaces, trenching, use of tools). Chemical exposure hazards can also be a concern (e.g., asbestos, lead-based paint, paints, solvents, etc.). If renovation and construction work is not done in accordance with required safety protocols, serious injuries or illness could result.

WASTE DISPOSAL is a major issue at renovation and demolition sites, since significant amounts of wastes are typically generated. While some of these wastes may be ordinary construction and demolition ("C&D") waste, some of these wastes may be hazardous wastes that require special disposal.

WASTEWATERS can often be generated at renovation and demolition sites, from activities such as power-washing. If these wastewaters are not properly managed, they can cause water pollution, contaminate septic systems, or cause problems at the local wastewater treatment plant.

AIR EMISSIONS can be produced by activities such as crushing or sandblasting. If not properly controlled, these air emissions can expose on-site workers to nuisance dusts or harmful air pollutants. If the emission travels off-site, it can contaminate adjacent properties and expose their occupants.

PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, are toxic chemicals used in transformers, capacitors, fluorescent lighting ballast, and in certain building materials, until their manufacture was banned in 1978.

Mismanagement of PCBs can result in worker exposures, and pollution of soil, surface waters and groundwater.

USTs, or underground storage tanks, are often used to store heating oil, fuels, and other materials. Old and leaking USTs, or improperly abandoned or removed USTs, can cause pollution of soil, ground, and surface waters

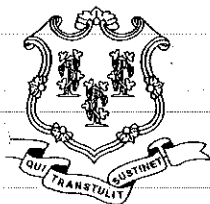
FREON® is a trade name for a group of gases that are used as refrigerants in air conditioners, refrigeration equipment, etc. Certain kinds of Freon® are known to attack the Earth's ozone layer if they are improperly vented to the atmosphere.

Table 1 - Agency Contacts

Agency	Key	Division/Program	Telephone #
CT Dept. of Public Health (DPH)	A1	Environmental Health Section (asbestos and radon)	(860) 509-7367
	A2	Environmental Health Section (lead-based paint)	(860) 509-7299
	A3	Drinking Water Section	(860) 509-7333
CT Dept. of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)	B1	Waste Engineering & Enforcement Division (solid and hazardous waste)	(860) 424-3023
	B2	PCB Program	(860) 424-3368
	B3	Underground Storage Tank Program	(860) 424-3374
	B4	Remediation Division (site cleanup requirements)	(860) 424-3705
	B5	Recycling Program	(860) 424-3366
	B6	Emergency Response & Spill Prevention Division	(860) 424-3338
	B7	Water Permitting & Enforcement Division (wastewater compliance & permitting)	(860) 424-3018
	B8	Air Engineering & Enforcement Division (air compliance and permitting)	(860) 424-3028
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	C1	Stratospheric Protection Division (ozone depletion/Freon)	(800) 296-1996 OR (617) 918-1858
	C2	Asbestos NESHAPs Program	(617) 918-1328 OR (617) 918-1016
	C3	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) Schools Program	(617) 918-1843 OR (617) 918-1016
	C4	PCB Program	(617) 918-1854 OR (617) 918-1016

U.S. Dept. of Labor	D	Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)	Hartford: (860) 240-3152 Bridgeport: (203) 579-5581
CT Dept. of Labor	E	Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CONN-OSHA)	(860) 263-6900

Content Last Updated on January 29, 2013



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

**To: Municipal Building Officials, Local Directors of Health and
Chief Sanitarians, Demolition Contractors, Asbestos
Contractors and Consultants, and all other Concerned Parties**

From: Ronald Skomro
Supervising Environmental Sanitarian
Department of Public Health
Asbestos Program

Date: October 1, 2004

Subject: DEH Circular Letter #2004-26
Revisions to the Regulations of Connecticut State
Agencies: "Standards for Asbestos Abatement"

Revisions to Sections 19a-332a-1 through 19a-332a-3 of the "Standards for Asbestos Abatement" (Standards) were published in the "Connecticut Law Journal" on April 6, 2004. The revised Standards are available from the Department of Public Health (DPH) website at www.state.ct.us/dph. The DPH will begin active enforcement of these revised regulations effective October 1, 2004.

A significant new provision of this revised regulation is the requirement for the asbestos abatement contractor, the facility owner, or any person who will be conducting demolition activities to notify the DPH prior to the start of demolition activities. Such notification must be postmarked or hand-delivered at least ten (10) days prior to the commencement of demolition. The notification must be submitted using the enclosed Demolition Notification form. Additionally, in accordance with Section 19a-332a-(c) of the Connecticut General Statutes, a notification fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) must accompany the Demolition Notification form. The check must be made payable to "Treasurer-State of Connecticut". Submission of the Demolition Notification form to the DPH will satisfy the requirements of the US Environmental Protection Agency's National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS - 40 CFR, Part 61, Subpart M).

Phone: (860) 509-7367/FAX (860) 509-7378

Telephone Device for the Deaf: (860) 509-7191

410 Capitol Avenue - MS # 51AIR

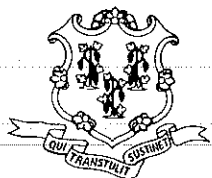
P.O. Box 340308 Hartford, CT 06134

A summary of the major revisions to the Standards is as follows:

SECTION	PAGE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION
19a-332a-1(m)	1	Revises the definition of "Demolition".
19a-332a-1(q)	1	Creates a new definition for "Emergency Demolition".
19a-332a-1(kk)	2	Defines "Working Day".
19a-332a-3(1)	2	"Notification Requirements" for Asbestos Abatement (19a-332a-3(1)) have been re-written.
19a-332a-3(2)	3	"Notification Requirements" for Demolition have been added.

Please note, the DPH requirement to notify for asbestos abatement involving more than ten (10) linear feet or more than twenty-five (25) square feet of asbestos, in accordance with Section 19a-332a-3 of the RCSA, remains unchanged. Such notification must be postmarked or hand delivered at least ten (10) days prior to the commencement of asbestos abatement. The notification shall be submitted on an Asbestos Abatement Notification form. In the event that such notification is provided in association with demolition of the subject facility where asbestos abatement is to be performed, a separate Demolition Notification form does not need to be submitted. In such cases, the submission of the Asbestos Abatement Notification form shall be deemed as satisfying the requirement for notification of the demolition of the facility.

This revised regulation will allow the DPH to more closely monitor demolition activities in order to avoid the inappropriate disturbance of asbestos-containing materials. If you have any questions regarding these revised regulatory requirements, please contact the DPH Asbestos Program at (860) 509-7367.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DEMOLITION NOTIFICATION FORM

FOR STATE USE ONLY	
Postmark Date	
Check #	
Transmittal No.	
Amount Paid	
Record No.	

This form is to be completed and postmarked or hand delivered to the Connecticut Department of Public Health at least ten (10) days prior to the start of demolition as required by the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA), Section 19a-332a-3. Each demolition notification **must be accompanied by a fee of FIFTY (\$50) dollars.** A check in that amount made payable to "Treasurer, State of Connecticut" must be submitted with the notification form. In case of emergency notifications, this form is to be completed and postmarked or hand delivered within one (1) working day following the start of demolition. A copy of the written order requiring demolition prepared by a state or local building official shall accompany each emergency demolition notification. Faxed originals are not acceptable. Revisions to the original notification form may be faxed. Further instructions are found on back of this form.

1. TYPE OF NOTIFICATION:

A. ☐ NEW B. ☐ EMERGENCY C. ☐ REVISED ITEMS REVISED:

2. FACILITY OWNER:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE NO.:

3. LOCATION OF FACILITY TO BE DEMOLISHED:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE NO.:

HAS AN ASBESTOS INSPECTION BEEN CONDUCTED? YES ☐ NO ☐

4. INSPECTION INFORMATION: NAME OF INSPECTOR:

LICENSE #:

DATE OF INSPECTION:

INSPECTOR

CITY:

ADDRESS:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE NO.:

(Inspection information applicable to facilities subject to the asbestos NESHAP, 40 C.F.R., Part 61)

In accordance with Section 61.145 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) regulation, the owner or operator of a facility shall, prior to the commencement of renovation or demolition, inspect the affected portions of the facility for asbestos, including Category I and Category II nonfriable asbestos.

5(A.) DEMOLITION
START DATE:

5(B.) DEMOLITION
COMPLETION DATE:



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6. USE OF FACILITY:

A. SCHOOL (K-12) B. PUBLIC BUILDING C. MANUFACTURING D. OFFICE E. COLLEGE
F. COMMERCIAL G. CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE H. RESIDENTIAL, # OF DWELLINGS I. OTHER

(I. SPECIFY)

7. BUILDING DATA:

SQUARE FEET:

OF FLOORS:

AGE:

8.**DEMOLITION CONTRACTOR:**

NAME:

CONTACT PERSON:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE NO.:

9.**DEMOLITION DISPOSAL FACILITY:**

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE NO.:

10.**DEMOLITION WASTE HAULER:**

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE NO.:

11.**PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM:**

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE NO.:

SIGNATURE**DATE:**

The submission of the **Notification of Demolition Form** is not required provided that an **Asbestos Abatement Notification Form** was previously submitted to the Department of Public Health involving abatement related to the demolition of the facility. In that case, the **Asbestos Abatement Notification Form** submitted to the agency satisfied the notification requirement for demolition of the facility. In all cases of demolition, one and only one form (**Notification of Demolition Form** or **Asbestos Abatement Notification Form**, as applicable) shall be sufficient to satisfy the Department of Public Health notification requirements detailed in Section 19a-332a-3 of the RCSA.